



LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT.

NATIONAL BANKS NOT TAXABLE BY STATES.

First Opinion of Chief Justice Waite.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Chief Justice delivered his first opinion on the Bench of the Supreme Court to-day, in a case from Illinois, touching the right of the State to tax non-resident national bank shareholders at the residence of the bank. The members of the Bench who heard it, and his brethren on the Bench, speak of it in eulogistic terms. Hon. Reverdy Johnson is complimentary in his remarks, both as to the merits of the opinion and the manner of delivery. The Chief Justice delivered his first formal opinion considerably earlier than the late Chief Justice did.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of Tappan, Collector of taxes of Chicago, against the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, from the Circuit Court of Illinois, presenting the question whether the Legislature of Illinois could, in 1867, provide for the taxation of the owners of shares of the capital stock of a national bank in that State at the place within the State where the bank was located without regard to their places of residence.

The Court below decided that the tax could not be thus laid, and the decree was rendered against the collector. That decree is here reversed, the Court holding that shares of stock in the National banks are personal property under the national banking act. They are a species of personal property, says the Court, which is, in one sense, intangible and incorporeal; but the law which creates them may separate them from the person of the owner for the purposes of taxation, and give them a situs of their own. This has been done, it is held, by the banking act since the decree below was made. The Supreme Court of Illinois has held the State law of 1867, under which the tax was laid, to be valid, and that decision is held to be binding on this Court. Its correctness is also conceded. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion.

HOME NEWS.

TWO-HOUR SNOW STORM AT MEMPHIS.

A Law Student at Lebanon, Tennessee, Fatally Shot.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—There was a two-hour snow storm here to-day.

GALVESTON, April 10.—Arlazal, an Italian, who had escaped from a sloop-of-war, was riddled by the bullets of the indignant people, for murdering a lady and two children. A daughter nearly grown escaped and gave the alarm. When the people came upon him, Arlazal was burning the bodies of his victims.

HELENA, ARK., April 10.—The Hashpuckany levee, near Sunflower, Mississippi, broke again last night and the break is now over one hundred yards wide and endangers the whole of the Sunflower and Yazoo river bottoms, which are among the richest in the Mississippi Valley.

The Mississippi Crevasse.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—The officers of the steamer A. J. White, which has arrived here, bring additional information concerning the crevasse at Hushpuckany. It is the opinion of the planters there, that the levee was cut on Wednesday night, either by raftsmen or persons living on the west side of the river to relieve them from the threatened overflow. The crevasse is one hundred yards in width and the water is pouring through it. An attempt was made yesterday to repair the levee, but it was impossible to check the volume of water. This levee is one of the largest on the river, having a base of three hundred feet and an average height of twenty-five feet. Some twelve plantations are already threatened, and it is feared that immense damage will be done in Sunflower, Tallahatche and Yazoo bottoms.

Heavy Overflow in the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—The river remains stationary, the inch above the high water mark of 1871.

The Bonnet Cave crevasse is 125 feet wide and 15 feet deep. The water pouring through can be heard for miles.

Excitement Along the Mississippi.

A crevasse about three hundred feet wide is reported at McCullow's ten-miles below Baton Rouge, on the left bank. The State engineer who was despatched to the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine to cut the dike which keeps the waters of the Mississippi out of the bayou, has returned without executing his mission.

The citizens of Iberville parish and the town of Plaquemine, in a public meeting protested against cutting the dike and resolved to prevent it by force. They have a detail of armed men guarding the levee.

It is now positively asserted by those best informed that the opening of the Bayou Plaquemine would overflow the town of Plaquemine and a greater portion of Iberville parish, hence the opposition of the citizens.

NASHVILLE, April 10.—A dispatch from Lebanon gives the following particulars of the killing of J. R. Breckinridge, a student at the law school in that place, and son of the late Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge: "Young Breckinridge was shot and mortally wounded, at one o'clock yesterday morning, by John L. Anderson, son of Dr. J. M. Anderson, Mayor of Lebanon. The difficulty originated in some trivial matter. Breckinridge survived but a few hours. Anderson's connections in Tennessee are as prominent as Breckinridge's in Kentucky. It is reported that Anderson has escaped."

Colonel Thomas A. Scott is credited with having a number more of gigantic schemes to carry out before he conceives himself worthy to be crowned a railway king.

WASHINGTON.

Recognition of the Cuban Republic Semi-Officially Urged.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The official organ contains an elaborate editorial, declaring the present time opportune, and gives reasons for an immediate recognition of the Cuban Republic. The article contains citations from international law writers, showing no just cause of offense to Spain if the recognition accorded with the commercial treaties entered into with the Republic prior to the recognition by Spain. It declares that our commercial interests are greatly suffering by the war in Cuba, and that the balance of trade against us is from forty to fifty millions; that complications heretofore existing no longer exist; that England intrigues for the control of Cuban affairs and trade; and that recognition would open a new market for western grain growers, and provision dealers, machinists and manufacturers from the eastern and middle States, and furnish occupation for thousands of Southern people, and tend to restore prosperity and good feeling of the Southern States toward the Government. The article is supposed to express President Grant's views, which forebadow action by the Government.

Mr. Boutwell's health has improved. He was in his seat to-day.

Ben. Butler interviewed the President to-day.

The Printing Committee of the Senate, which has had under consideration the management of the Government printing office for several weeks, find nothing to condemn in its management under Col. A. W. Clapp.

The nomination of Mr. Baldwin, Assistant Treasurer, at Charleston, was confirmed.

NEW YORK.

A Heavy Life Insurance Swindle Unearthed.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Dr. Ernest Uling, charged with an attempt to defraud the Merchants' Life Insurance Company of \$10,000 by the pretended death and burial of Louise Germs, who was insured for the above sum, was arrested to-day at 238 east 25th street, where he was found secreted under a bed. In his residence, 100 Elbridge street, the police arrested a woman, 65 years of age, who gave her name as Marie DeBagnicki, and a young man named Ausel Delvanti, who claims to be her nephew. Search among the effects, which were being packed up, cards and plates were found, proving that Uling's real name was Ernest DeBagnicki, and the woman was his wife. DeBagnicki appears to be a member of a noble Hungarian family and has lived in this city since 1854. He has been in several bad scrapes and was arrested twice before for swindling, but escaped. The police are sanguine of arresting the woman Germs in a day or two.

How the Fraud Was Consummated.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Louise Germs, the woman implicated with Dr. Uling in an attempt to defraud the Merchants' Life Insurance Company, of \$10,000, has been arrested. She states that she was sick, and was attended by Dr. Uling, but denies that she was ever put in a coffin, and says the undertaker was present when bricks were put in and assisted in preparing the coffin for interment, that she and Dr. Uling's wife were in the room while the bricks were being put in. When the Doctors were called in, she says she had some soap in her mouth and pretended to have convulsions by the advice of Dr. Uling.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The following special dispatch conveys intelligence of the terrible accident to the steamer Tigress, which became so well known to the public in connection with Captain Hall's ill-fated Arctic expedition:

"St. Johns, N.F., April 9.—The steamer Tigress, of the Polar expedition, while seal fishing, exploded her boiler. Two engineers and twenty of the crew were killed. The ship is under sail for this port."

The Evening Post says a railroad train which left Vanderbilt's landing for Staten Island at 7 o'clock last evening was stopped about two miles out by a band of Italians, who tore up the track. The particulars of the outrage has not yet been received, save that the robbers secured the cash box on the train, but were themselves soon after arrested, and are now locked up.

What the Tribune Says.

The Tribune says editorially: "There is now at Washington a delegation of men from South Carolina charged with the duty of denying the charges made by the Tax Payers' Convention. That convention sent its representatives to Washington with a series of distinct and credible allegations against the management of the State finances. The aid of Congress is sought in an attempt to reform the Government and save the State from utter bankruptcy. The anti-tax payers' delegation, if we may so call them, say that the others are 'rebels,' and that they sell negro with two 'g's,' and that things are not so bad as represented. The men who thus seek to belittle the mission of the tax payers' delegation are led by B. F. Whittemore, a carpet-bagger, who was expelled from Congress for selling a cadetship. If anything more were needed to fix the character of these men, it may be added that the rank and file of them belong, or have belonged, to the State Government of South Carolina, a government which has been made up of the worst thieves and plunderers that ever infested any community. Congress may not be able to do much for South Carolina, but the appearance there of such a band of marauders as these who protest against reform is a piece of brazen impudence and unparalleled effrontery."

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CONGRESSIONAL.

First Session Forty-third Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

SENATE.

The cheap transportationists' petition for the removal of obstructions of Hell Gate.

Gov. Dix's message and the resolutions of New York against inflation were read and ordered printed.

Mr. Morton presented a memorial of the citizens of Texas in reference to the alleged expulsion of Governor Davis, of that State, from his office before the expiration of his term. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Bayard gave notice of an amendment to the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana, which sets forth in a long preamble that McEnery and Penn were duly elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, and requests the President to issue his proclamation within ten days after the passage of this act, notifying the people of Louisiana that all hindrance, obstacle or impediment on the part of the United States to the peaceable and legal assumption of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by these persons, have been withdrawn, so that they may without let or hindrance proceed to fill the same.

Mr. Carpenter asked that his Louisiana bill be made the special order for to-morrow after the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Sherman said he was opposed to taking up the bill and hoped the sense of the Senate would be taken as to whether it should be considered or not. He thought the Senate should devote its time to other matters of more importance.

Mr. Carpenter said the Senator from New Jersey, Frelinghuysen, was prepared to speak on the bill and it should be taken up. However, if a majority of the Senate had determined to stand by the Kellogg Government right or wrong, he admitted it would be a bad policy to have any debate on the bill. The Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, had come here with several financial condumns, which had occupied the Senate four months. The Senator would have expressed a desire to dispose of the measure without any debate.

Mr. Sherman said there were many bills on the calendar, and he was opposed to laying aside practical legislation to take up this bill. It would do the people of Louisiana no good, and he would therefore insist upon the consideration of matters of more importance.

A running debate between Senators Sherman, Morton, West and Carpenter followed, in which the former opposed the consideration of the bill, as matters of more importance demanded the attention of the Senate.

FOREIGN.

FUNERAL OF THE GREAT AFRICAN EXPLORER.

Subscriptions Being Raised for The Support of His Family.

LONDON, April 11.—The funeral services of Dr. Livingstone takes place on the 18th. The Government will pay \$1,200 towards defraying the expenses. An appeal, signed by the Baroness Burdette Cottes, Messrs. Kirman and Horace Waller, Sir Bartle Ferere, and others, asking for subscriptions for the support of the children and two aged sisters of the deceased, who are in straitened circumstances, has been circulated.

A Berlin dispatch to the Daily News says Bismarck distinctly warned several Liberal deputies, who called upon him yesterday, that he would resign in favor of Manteuffel unless the military question was settled. The Liberals afterward agreed to the compromise as previously stated. Bismarck's condition is improving.

India Famine more Alarming.

LONDON, April 13.—Walt. Huddleston declines the Solicitor Generalship. The famine reports from India are more alarming.

Bellows, the educationist, who visited the United States last year, is dangerously ill. The market for Erie stock is firmer. In consequence of an announcement that the Directors intend to have the accounts of the Company examined by independent and unimpeachable auditors from London, previous to the declaration of dividends.

The Belmont, from Bristol, England, for Pensacola, was spoken to in latitude 41°, longitude 11°, with loss of yards and rigging.

The steamship Ludwig Heyn, at Elsinor, from Savannah, was grounded, but got off. She is repairing.

The Septennat Proclaimed in France.

PARIS, April 13.—The Government has issued a circular prohibiting attacks by the newspapers upon the establishment of the "Septennat," and declaring that President McMahon's powers are incontestable.

A Carlist Siege Raised by Money.

MADRID, April 13.—The Carlist force that was before Girona has retired, the municipal authorities having paid them 1,000,000 reals to cease from blockading the city.

What Modern War Costs.

A recent return to Parliament gives an idea of what the English will be called upon to pay for conquering the King of the Ashantee and burning Commassee. The whole amount asked is \$1,500,000. Of this \$1,250,000 is needed for the army, \$1,805,000 for the navy, and \$1,620,000 for contingencies. For provisions and forage \$500,000 was required, and \$150,000 for clothing.

THE CUBAN WAR.

Desperate Battles With Varying Results.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A letter from Havana says: From an official statement of the late great battle at Guasimas it appears that the first and third brigades under the command of Brigadier Aniano encountered on the evening of the 15th instant at Guasimas, standing a severe action, which lasted until the 18th. The Cubans were charged with great bravery by the Spanish Infantry. On the first day the Cubans suffered great losses and were obliged to retire, thus permitting the Spanish column to encamp on the battlefield. The renewed attacks of the former on the 16th, 17th and 18th ceased entirely upon the arrival of Brigadier-General Bascones, with 7 battalions and one piece of artillery. Gen. Bascones took command of all the troops and directed the march toward the capital of the Department, with the object of procuring rations for the troops and interring the dead.

The loss of the Spanish in this engagement was one officer and six others killed, and three officers and twenty-eight soldiers wounded. The bands of insurgents in this encounter suffered greatly, leaving on the field their dead, and some horses, besides arms and ammunition. In the action of Guasimas there were plenty of bodies left on the field, but the insurgents carried away very many. The Spanish loss was six officers and eighty-eight soldiers killed, one chief, nineteen officers and eighty-nine soldiers wounded, and one chief, thirteen officers and one hundred and eight soldiers were slightly wounded.

FIRE—INSURANCE.

Heavy Losses by Fire and by Stealing.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—Greve, Buhrage & Co.'s furniture factory is burned. Loss \$90,000.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., April 12.—There was a destructive incendiary fire here at 1 o'clock this morning. It started in the piling yard of Brown & Co.'s saw mill, destroying lumber amounting to about 20,000,000 feet, which was piled on thirty acres ground. Several saw mills and planing mills, and fourteen frame houses were burned. The fire was got under control at 8 o'clock this morning. One man reported burned to death. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. Insurance \$150,000.

A Heavy Insurance Defaulter.

It is reported that R. H. Magill, agent in California of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, is a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000.

PERSONAL.

Geo. Ripley, the reviewer of the Tribune, is the one man engaged in literature all his life who has never published a book.

MacMahon observes that though the Chiselhurst Napoleon has attained his legal majority, he has a political minority.

King Coffee's umbrella, which is as large as a tent, is among the spoils of the Ashantee war, and will be exhibited at a public museum in London.

The jewels which the Duchess of Edinburgh brought with her to England are said to be worth \$2,500,000, and include as many as 100 bracelets.

President Grant's cottage at Long Branch is being enlarged and renovated, and will be occupied by the President and his family about the middle of June.

Mr. Hawkins, conductor of the Tichborne prosecution, has a practice which is worth \$200,000 a year. Go to London, young attorney, go to England.

Several articles on Horace Greeley are said to be forthcoming in the autumn magazines, each author claiming to have known the great journalist better than any living man.

James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, is to return to Europe in a few days, expecting to continue the management of the paper by cable. Paris is to be the headquarters of the editor-in-chief.

Professor John M. Langston, of Washington, has accepted invitations to deliver eulogies of Mr. Sumner at memorial meetings to be held by the colored people of Richmond and Petersburg on the 22d and 23d instant.

Mrs. Senator Stewart is the daughter of Hon. Henry S. Foote. When her family met with a reverse of fortune, like a sensible girl, instead of being a drone, she became a schoolmistress, in pursuit of which calling she became the wife of the young lawyer, who was afterward a rich mine-owner and United States Senator.

It is a singular fact that when the funeral of the late Senator Sumner was passing through the streets of Boston, some obstruction in the way compelled the hearse to remain standing for about ten minutes directly in front of the residence of the lady who had once been the dead man's wife.

Whither They go.

It is conjectured that the immigration to the United States will be reduced one third this year. The New York Express says that of the immigrants recently arrived at that port nearly the whole body have left for places of destination agreed upon before leaving home, the great West, as usual, absorbing the greatest number. Of one thousand arriving in New York on Friday only twenty remained in that city.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Three merchants died of pneumonia yesterday, namely: Alexander R. McHury, exporter of petroleum and breadstuffs; Jacob Smith, of the firm of Zeigler & Smith, oil, paint and glass dealers; Joseph Wright of C. J. Hoffman & Co., breadstuffs and commission merchants.

WHISKY AND PISTOLS.

Murder of a Nephew of Gen. C. Breckinridge.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Lebanon at 1 o'clock yesterday. John L. Anderson, a young man about 24 or 25 years of age, shot and fatally wounded young J. R. Breckinridge, of Danville, Kentucky, in the Maxwell saloon, at that place. Young Anderson is a son of Dr. J. M. Anderson, of that town, and it is said was much under the influence of intoxicating spirits when the shooting was done.

J. R. Breckinridge is a student in the law department of Cumberland University. He is closely related to the distinguished family of that name in Kentucky, being the son of the late Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, brother of W. C. Breckinridge, of Lexington, and a nephew of Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

It seems that Anderson, Breckinridge and Leroy Settle were standing in company on the street talking. Anderson remarked to Breckinridge that he wanted to use his umbrella. Breckinridge replied that as it was raining he would want to use it all day himself. Anderson then took the umbrella from Breckinridge's hand and prepared to leave with it, which action induced angry words from both parties. Mr. Settle here remarked to Breckinridge to let him (Anderson) have it, and he would see that it was returned. After this little altercation, the difficulty was or seemed to have been amicably adjusted. Later in the evening the two young gentlemen entered a billiard saloon, and played a game or two. Still later, or about 1 o'clock, A. M., they entered the Maxwell saloon and called for drinks for themselves and another gentleman. The third party and Breckinridge had been handed beer, when Anderson called for wine. As the bar-tender turned to supply his demand, Anderson drew a pistol and shot Breckinridge, mortally wounding him, the ball entering just above the right eye and causing a portion of his brain to protrude. Breckinridge fell instantly. The bar-tender attempted to pass from behind the counter to the assistance of the wounded man, when Anderson presented a pistol, at the same time ordering another drink of wine.

This the bar-keeper gave him, and started again toward Breckinridge. Anderson ordered him back again, this time demanding a cigar, which was given him, and then Anderson walked out of the saloon. After Anderson left the saloon, the bar-keeper procured assistance and conveyed Breckinridge to the Lee House, where he is now lying.

Doctors James L. Thompson, Jas. E. E. and G. Robinson were called in promptly to his assistance. Upon examination they pronounced his recovery impossible. Portion of his brain continued to come out. The report has since obtained circulation that Anderson has left the town.

Young Breckinridge's family were telegraphed to at Lexington, Ky., and they are expected to arrive at Lebanon this morning. The affair has cast a gloom over the community. The circumstances surrounding the case are painful to the friends of both parties.

Anderson's connection in Tennessee is almost as prominent as that of the unfortunate victim from Kentucky—Nashville Banner, 10th.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Bishop Wightman has been preaching in St. Louis, and it is said his sermons have made a profound impression on those who heard them.

The Baptist Church in Fort Wayne, Ind., has raised within the last seven years \$35,000 for religious purposes, and not a member is worth over \$12,000.

The New York Port Society Church was attended last year by 14,464 seamen; reading rooms by 33,402; the lay missionaries made 242,508 visits; and 1,180 sailors signed the pledge.

More attention has been paid of late years than formerly in England to the religious instruction of children. In Liverpool thirty-five new children's services were started during 1873. At these there is an average weekly attendance of 16,000.

The Mexican government has acted with energy in pursuing the murderers of the Rev. John L. Stephens. The Governor of Jalisco reports that he sent to Abasco "two hundred men to restore order and arrest and punish the guilty." Among the arrested were the parish priests of Ahualulco and Teuchitlan, the latter was subsequently discharged. A judge has been directed to proceed to the spot and make an immediate investigation. The President of the Republic has also sent orders for the prompt punishment of the guilty.

No Christian community in proportion to its home resources does so much for missions as the Moravian Church. Its total of members in Germany, Bohemia, Great Britain and America is 27,753, but its total in foreign missions is 69,139, making an aggregate of 96,892.

Big Debts.

In 1848 the debts of the great civilized nations of the world amounted to the \$8,500,000,000. Now they amount to the \$24,000,000,000, an increase which is attributed to the unprecedented development of the countries by expensive public improvements, but more especially by the maintenance of costly and destructive wars.

Efficient in Peace as in War.

If all excommunicates should do as well as Gen. John E. Hood toward populating the desolated South, it would be but a short time before the place of those who were killed and those who died of disease during the war would be filled by a new generation. Gen. Hood has been married just five years, and he is now the happy father of seven children.